

ARRIVAL OF THE
CALEDONIA.ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.
RUMORED REVOLUTION IN PARIS.

The steamship Caledonia arrived at New York on Sunday, the 9th inst., about 11 o'clock. She brings news from Europe to the 24th ult. If we except the news in the Post-Script from France, the intelligence is not very interesting. We condense the whole from the Sunday Herald.

Paris is still agitated. The resignation of Louis Napoleon post-pones trouble for the present.

Six candidates for President are already in the field, viz: M. de Lamartine, Thiers, Prince Louis Bonaparte, M. Marrast, Gen. Cavaignac, and M. Caussidiere, ex-prophet of police. The Orleans party will support M. Thiers, and Berryer has declared in his favor. The legitimists are divided between Thiers and Lamartine.

If the elections were soon to take place, little doubt exists that Louis Bonaparte would be the successful candidate. This feeling exhibited by the French people in his favor, leaves no doubt that in the event of a Presidential election, he would be returned in almost every electoral college in France. Accordingly, the constitution has already been altered to meet this first difficulty in its working; and the President, instead of being elected directly by the people, unless he has an absolute majority of votes given, is to be selected by the National Assembly from five persons returned by the people.

A new pretender is spoken of in the person of the Prince of Leuchtenberg, the son of Prince Eugene, and a relation of the Emperor of Russia.

The war in Denmark continues unabated. At Prague, the King having refused to confirm the provisional government, and Prince Windischgratz having erected batteries round the town, the mob and the students rose en masse and demanded arms.

A collision having ensued between the Burgundians and the populace, some assassins seized the opportunity to indulge his private malice by firing a rifle at the Princess Windischgratz, who was shot in the head. The victim was the daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwarzenburg. One of the Princess's sons was also mortally wounded. In these exciting circumstances, Prince Windischgratz, with great calmness and dignity, entreated the mob to disperse, but to no effect. They endeavored to hang him up to a lamp by a rope, which they procured, when he was rescued by his grenadiers. At five o'clock, the people not having taken down the barricades as he had required, he ordered heavy guns to be brought into play, and he continued firing until 10 o'clock at night. The conflict lasted, almost without intermission, during the next day, and by the latest accounts, we hear that Prague was a heap of ruins. In consequence of this bombardment, Prince Windischgratz had retreated from the city with the garrison, and occupied the heights commanding the town.

At Rome, the decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope, is in progress through the Chambers, and has given great satisfaction.

In Spain, bands of Carlists still invest Arragon.

In Portugal, affairs are quiet.

The Paris journals of Wednesday, state the clubs are openly concerting means to dismiss the Executive Government. Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is expected to be elected commander of the Third Legion of National Guards, and Prince Napoleon, son of the Ex-King of Westphalia, was a candidate for the command of the Second Legion.

The workmen of the *Ateliers Nationaux*, still amounting to one hundred and ten thousand, are creating infinite alarm; and the increase of the taxes on the articles of the first necessity to the poorer classes in Paris was pregnant with mischief; but it is in the provinces where the greatest danger is brewing. From north to south increasing discontent prevails. In the north, at Amiens, there seems a determination to march on Paris and put an end to the tyranny of the capital; whilst in the South, four departments have already organized, and drilled seventy-two thousand men for that purpose.

Groups of persons, in Paris assemble every evening, and shout *Vive l'Empereur*. It is reported that an English vessel has been detected off the coast, landing muskets in La Vendee. About 3000 of these arms have, it is said, been seized.

Since the departure of the Cambrian, last Saturday, I have to report a continuance of most favorable weather—last night, however, at 9 o'clock, a change took place, and a deal of rain fell.

Several vessels came into the Mersey on Thursday, the names of which I shall furnish. The accounts of the crops continue to be most satisfactory; as regards potatoes, they certainly vary.

About the moment of the Cambrian's departure a Zoological occurrence was taking place at the Zoological Gardens. As one of the keepers was engaged in his usual office of cleaning out the den of the elephant "Rajah," he struck the animal a blow with the boom to make him move. The animal took no notice, and the blow was repeated with severity, which so infuriated Rajah that he forced the keeper with his tusks against the timbers which form the den, hurting him so severely, that as the elephant retired, he fell back on the ground. The elephant had not done with him, but again approached, and placing his great foot, which measures four feet round it, upon his body crushed him to death. The proprietor, who was in the gardens at the time, determined upon having the animal destroyed, and upon representing the case at the barracks, obtained the services of thirty-six riflemen, and to prepare for the worst, for it was alleged that the elephant was mad; two field pieces, also, two captains accompanying the men. A dose of two ounces of prussic acid was administered to the animal, which scarcely produced any effect—at least he soon overcame it. Twelve of the soldiers then fired, but without effect; and upon twelve additional shots being discharged one only took effect. It entered under the fore-shoulder—the animal reared and

fell dead. Van Amburgh, who was present at the execution, said that only that one ball took. Rajah was a noble animal—the largest elephant in the kingdom, and cost the proprietor of the gardens £600, eleven years ago. He was 35 years old, was ten feet high, and weighed nearly four tons! This was the second keeper he killed; it was, nevertheless, a pity to destroy so rare an animal.

According to accounts received from Moscow, the cholera is making dreadful progress. The number of cases on the 29th of May alone, were 89; the number of deaths being 42. During the 6 previous days, 464 persons were attacked, of whom 205 died.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.
LATENT NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, June 24—1 o'clock, P. M. I open my letter to inform you, that news has this moment reached us by electric telegraph, that the crisis has really commenced in France. Yesterday (Friday) the troops and National Guards were fighting desperately with the people. The sacrifice of life is terrific.

It is also reported that the mediation of England will be accepted by Austria, as regards the Italian quarrel.



SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1848.
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

E. W. CARL, Sun building, N. E. Corner of 3d and 4th streets, Philadelphia, is regularly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, and for the same.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. LEWIS CASS,
of Michigan.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEN. WM. O. BUTLER,
of Kentucky.
For Canal Commissioner:
ISRAEL PAINTER,
of Westmoreland County.

The Supreme Court for the Northern District of Pennsylvania, commenced its session at this place on Monday last. The Judges are all present and look well. The present term will continue only three weeks. There are ninety-one causes on the list, many of which must be necessarily laid over. The new rules in relation to the preparation of paper books and restricting the argument of counsel to one-hour will enable the court despatch business more rapidly. These rules are not to be enforced until the next term. Printed copies of the rules, on Letter sheet, can be had at this office.

Our farmers have had a bad time for harvesting. The heavy cold rains, which continued nearly all last week prevented them from cutting, as well as taking in that which was cut. On Monday last, the weather moderated, and we were again blessed with a little sunshine, but owing to the occasional showers, during the week, our farmers were not able to make much progress in securing their crops.

A meeting of the Cass and Butler Club, was held at the Court House on Wednesday evening. The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre addressed the meeting in a very able and eloquent speech. Robert M. Barr, Esq., of Reading was called for who promised to address the club at a future meeting.

GOV. SHUNK'S RESIGNATION.
It appears that Gov. Shunk, had not decided to resign until Sunday morning, when from excessive bleeding of the lungs, he felt that "the end of earth" to him, was fast approaching. The Harrisburg Keystone says: "The painful illness by which Gov. SHUNK has been prostrated during several months, has occasioned much anxiety throughout the Commonwealth, and been a subject of the deepest solicitude with the entire community at Harrisburg. Hopes have been entertained of his recovery until within the last few days, during which symptoms were manifested that leave no room to expect his restoration. About one o'clock on Sunday morning, hemorrhage of the lungs reduced very much his remaining strength, and made the fatal termination of his sufferings an event not likely to happen at any hour. It was this we believe which induced his resignation. No one has urged him to take this step—it was his own act—it was done under solemn conviction of his duty to the public, upon feeling that his recovery upon earth was about to close, and that his health and strength were unequal to the further discharge of his official duties."

The Senate has passed a bill giving to the private soldiers three months pay on their discharge. As reported by the military committee, it included only the officers. In its amended form it will, no doubt become a law. This is a well timed provision for the gallant citizens, who at their country's call volunteered in defence of her rights, many of whom return destitute, disabled by wounds and emaciated by the diseases of a sickly climate.

Congress is now near the close of the session, and yet the members have commenced discussing the Presidential question, leaving much business, that must necessarily be passed over in consequence of the waste of time consumed in discussing matters that belong properly to the people. Mr. Niles, of the Senate a few days since remarked, that the Senate Chamber had in fact resolved itself into a Ratiocination meeting to discuss the merits of the nominees for President. Paying members of Congress and Senators eight dollars per day, to discuss the qualifications of candidates, most generally with a view of advancing their own interests, is not what the constitution or the people contemplated.

The greater portion of the survivors of both Pennsylvania Regiments arrived at Pittsburgh, where they are to be paid and discharged. Those from this part of the State may therefore be expected before the close of the week. A hearty reception awaits them every where.

GOV. SHUNK'S RESIGNATION AND THE
ELECTION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

We observe that the question is agitated in Philadelphia as well as here, whether an election can be held for Governor at the next election. The constitution provides that the election shall be held "unless such death resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election." The election law enacted under the constitution provides that the writ for the election shall issue at least three months previous to the election. Now the resignation of Gov. Shunk took place three months and one day previous to the election, in which case the constitution requires his successor to be chosen at the next annual election. No act of the legislature can alter the constitution, which is the fundamental law of the state. The requirements of the election law in this case cannot be complied with. They are inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution. Supposing the Governor had suddenly and unexpectedly died on the day he resigned, and that intelligence of the fact could not be transmitted to Mr. Johnston the speaker, for a week, would any lawyer contend that an act of assembly, requiring an impossibility, should nullify the provisions of the constitution.

Since the above was written we have received the Philadelphia Daily News, from which we make the following extracts. Mr. Sanderson, the principal editor, is a lawyer, and a whig of the high pressure order, and occupied a seat in the Senate with Mr. Johnston last winter:

"Doubts have been raised, by some of our contemporaries, whether an election for Governor can be held next fall.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania Art. 11. Sect. xiv. provides:

"In case of the death or resignation of the Governor, or his removal from office, the Speaker of the Senate shall exercise the office of Governor until another Governor shall be duly qualified; but in such case another Governor shall be chosen at the next annual election of Representatives, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within three calendar months immediately preceding such next annual election, in which case a Governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding annual election of Representatives."

The General Election Law of July 2, 1839, section XXXIV, in reference to the part of the Constitution first quoted, provides:—

"In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, more than three calendar months next preceding the second Tuesday in October, in any year, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to give the usual notice that an election to supply such vacancy will take place on the second Tuesday in October next thereafter; and when such vacancy occurs within three calendar months before the second Tuesday in October, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the Senate, or whoever shall be in the exercise of the office of Governor, to issue his writs as aforesaid, requiring notice of such election on the second Tuesday in October next after the issuing of said writ, and in each case said writ shall issue at least three calendar months before the election."

It is urged that inasmuch as the Governor resigned at so late a day as to preclude all possibility of the information reaching Mr. Johnston in time to comply with the act of Assembly, requiring the writs for an election to be issued three calendar months before the second Tuesday in October next, that no election can take place. We cannot concur in this opinion. We think it more than probable that the intelligence of the resignation of Gov. Shunk reached Mr. Johnston in due time to issue the writs required by the act of Assembly. It is but fair to presume that upon the resignation of the Governor being filed, the Secretary of the Commonwealth took immediate steps to apprise Mr. Johnston of it. By telegraphing a despatch to Pittsburgh on Sunday evening, (which we presume was done), and sending an express immediately from that place to Kittanning, Mr. Johnston might have been informed, before ten o'clock on Sunday night, of the step taken by the Governor. If he was thus apprized of the fact, then there can be no doubt but that he promptly issued the writs required to be issued by the act of Assembly.

But, in our humble judgment, it matters not whether they were issued or not. The mandate of the Constitution would still have to be obeyed. The provisions of that instrument are of paramount force and obligation to those of the act of assembly, and the latter must therefore give way to the former.

On our last page will be found a lively sketch of John Van Buren, son of Ex-President Van Buren, who has become somewhat famous at New York, as the leader of the Barnburners in New York. He is undoubtedly a young man of fine talents, and has the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in America. His handsome person and prepossessing appearance, made him highly popular among the fashionable, in England, a few years since. It is said that he will visit Wilkesbarre and other places in the state shortly, to address meetings in relation to the Presidency. Robert Tyler son of Ex-President Tyler will follow him and take the stump in favor of Cass and Butler. Mr. Tyler is an able and effective speaker. We should like to see and hear both gentlemen, and hope they will visit this place, or neighborhood.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
BLOODY CONFLICT IN
PARIS.

The Steamship Niagara brings news of the most bloody conflicts in Paris, ever known. The loss of life is estimated from 8000 to 10,000. The fight commenced on Friday and the insurrection was not put down until Tuesday, when the Government, under Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere, after terrible slaughter on both sides, completely put down the insurrection. Six Deputies and fourteen general officers were among the killed. The venerable Archbishop of Paris on Sunday volunteered as a messenger of peace. Attended by two Vicars, he advanced towards the barricades with an olive branch before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in the groin and shortly after expired.

The insurgents were headed by Socialists and others, bent on pillage and plunder, and numbered, it is said, 100,000. The National Guards numbered about 250,000. On Saturday, the Assembly resigned the Supreme Power into the hands of Cavaignac, who declared Paris in a state of siege. A new member is appointed with Gen. Cavaignac at the head. The Republic is probably now stronger than ever.

E. W. HUTTER Esq., chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, notified the Committee to meet at the House of Henry Buehler, in Harrisburg, on Thursday last, on business of importance. The business, we presume, is, the calling of a Convention for the nomination of a Governor. The Convention we think should meet about the 20th of August. This would afford time to elect delegates, and sufficient time to canvass the election.

AMERICAN LAW JOURNAL.—We have received the July number of the Law Journal, which contains the usual variety of interesting legal information. Among the contents we find an interesting trial for murder in France, in which the celebrated Louis Montes figures largely as a witness. An article on the Carlisle Slave Riot. Also English decisions. Decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Ohio and Iowa. Abstracts of decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Medical Jurisprudence, and notices of new publications. Published monthly by Hamerly & Co., Lancaster, Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., and G. B. Zeiber, Philadelphia.

WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—We have received the July number of this excellent publication, which, with the present number, commences a new volume, greatly enlarged and improved. Published monthly by Wells & Fowler. New York, at \$1 per annum.

CASS AND BUTLER MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of the Cass and Butler Club of Sunbury, was held in the Court House in Sunbury, on Wednesday evening the 5th inst. The Committee appointed at the last meeting, their chairman J. B. Packer, Esq., reported the following persons as officers for the permanent organization of the Club, viz:

President—JOHN FARNSWORTH.
Vice Presidents—EDWARD FRISCH, JOHN YOUNG, JOHN P. PURSEL, FRANCIS BUCHER, MARTIN IRWIN, CHARLES WEAVER, GEORGE LYON, J. H. ZIMMERMAN, GEO. ROHRBACH, JOHN G. YOUNGMAN, GEO. WEISER, Esq., GEO. MANTZ and JACOB CARLE.
Secretaries—G. M. YORK, G. B. YOUNGMAN, Dr. J. B. MASSER and D. W. SHINDLER.
Corresponding Sec'y.—Geo. Martin, Esq.
Treasurer—Jesse M. Simpson.

[From the Democratic Union—Extra.]
RESIGNATION OF GOVERNOR SHUNK.
HARRISBURG, July 10, 1848.

It becomes the painful duty to announce to the people of Pennsylvania, that by an insupportable Decree of Providence, our most excellent Governor has been laid on bed of sickness, from which there now seems to be no hope of restoration; and with that magnanimity which has characterized all his acts, of his own free will and accord, without a single suggestion having been made to him by any of his constitutional advisers, he has resigned to the hands of the people the trust with which they had clothed him, in order that they may choose a successor at the election to take place on the second Tuesday of October next.

In all his public acts the good of the people has been nearest the heart of the Governor, and this solemn duty—in all human probability the last public act of his life—exhibits in its true light the character of Governor Shunk, whose dying prayer seems to be that the will of the people of this Commonwealth may be carried. Our pen fails us to speak on this subject as we would desire; we therefore close with presenting to the public the resignation of the Governor, witnessed by Henry Buehler, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. De Witt, Pastor of the Presbyterian church of our borough.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

It having pleased Divine Providence to deprive me of the strength necessary to the further discharge of the duties of your Chief Magistrate, and to lay me on my bed of sickness, from which I am admonished by my physicians, and my own increasing debility, I may, in all human probability, never rise, I have resolved, upon mature reflection, under a conviction of duty, on this day, to restore to you, the trust with which you may avail yourselves of the provision of the Constitution, to choose a successor at the next General election. I therefore, hereby, resign the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and direct this, my resignation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

In taking leave of you, under circumstances so solemn, accept my gratitude for the confidence you have reposed in me. My prayer is, that peace, virtue, intelligence and religion, may pervade all your borders—that the free institutions you have inherited from your ancestors, may remain unimpaired till the latest posterity—that the same kind Providence, which has already, so signally, blessed you, may conduct you to a still higher state of individual and social happiness—and when the world shall close upon you, as I feel it is soon about to close upon me, that you may enjoy the consolations of the Christian faith, and be gathered, without a wanderer lost, into the fold of the Great Shepherd above.

HARRISBURG,
July 9, 1848.
The undersigned were present at the execution of the above instrument of writing:
A. BUEHLER,
W. R. DEWITT.

At the request of Gov. Shunk I have this day handed this paper to the Hon. Jesse Miller, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JOHN K. FINDLAY.
Harrisburg, July 9, 1848.

I hereby direct Henry Petriken, Esq., Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, to file this paper in accordance with the direction contained in it, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
JESSE MILLER, S. C.
Harrisburg, July 9, 1858.

JESSE MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
In obedience to your direction, I have filed this instrument of writing, this 9th day of July, 1848, at 20 minutes six o'clock P. M.
H. PETRIKEN,
Dep. Sec. of Commonwealth.
Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

[From the New Orleans Delta.]
MEXICO.

LATE FROM VERA CRUZ.
Revolution in Guanajuato—Paredes in the Field—Manifesto by the Latter—Counter-Revolution by President Herrera—Approaching Battle—Company of St. Patrick—Commissioners of Yucatan, &c., &c.

By the arrival here yesterday of the steamship Portland, Capt. Place, from Vera Cruz the 24th ult., we have received letters and files of the *Arco Iris*, up to that date inclusive—with intelligence from the Capitol to the 20th.

REVOLUTION.—The standard of revolution has again been raised in that distracted country. Gen. Paredes having succeeded in causing a defection of a portion of the Army, has taken possession of the city of Guanajuato. He is seconded by Padre Jarauta; no other name of note has yet appeared in the ramifications of the conspiracy. The Mexican Government had forwarded to the scene of insurrection all its disposable force under Gens. Bostamente, Yanez, Minon and Cortazar. On the 20th ult., despatches had been received from those officers, intimating that they had so disposed their forces as to compel Paredes to risk a battle, which would be definite in its issue. But it is impossible to predicate on the heterogeneous composition of the Mexican Army, and no one knows what sympathy exists between Paredes and the Generals opposed to him. The following is the *Plan*, or Manifesto, of Paredes, on raising the standard of revolution.

Plan of Paredes.
Mexicans! The work commenced in iniquity and treason in 1845, has just been consummated: more than half the Republic has been sold to the invading enemy, for a contemptible sum: the remainder of our territory will be occupied by the same North American soldiers, converted into the guards of the traitor Pina, to sustain the most atrocious crime the world has ever beheld. The past recalls to mind Count Julian's betrayal of his country, through personal resentment; but this horrid act bears no comparison with that of Pina: the former miserable, blind with rage, brought the Moors into Spain, exposing himself to personal danger; but the latter, to return to the luxuries and pleasures of the Capitol, and to keep himself in power, sold his country, without the smallest risk, after having disarmed the nation—extinguished her public spirit, and persuaded her that insult is advantage—opprobrium, honor—and the humiliating state in which she lay prostrate at the feet of her enemy was a brilliant attitude and a flattering distinction (prospect.)

It is possible, Mexicans, that you will tranquilly and uncomplainingly suffer this affront! Will you coolly look on and see your brethren in California, New Mexico, and Chihuahua, sold to the foe! These, your brethren, valiant and true, who have constantly fought in the vanguard, to sustain the religion, the customs, and the nationality of Mexico? No!—No!—A thousand times No!!

Few in number are they who subscribe this, but they are determined to perish in sustaining such precious interests. We invite you to follow our example, and take up arms against the traitorous Government, missing the banner of insurrection. We will call on Spain and other nations to sustain the independence of Mexico, and they will assist us. We now give out the same, proclaiming the following articles:—

1st. The present Government is renounced and disavowed, for having betrayed the nation.
2d. The States, consequently, resume their sovereignty.
3d. The same shall consult on the means of replacing the deposed Government.
4th. The Governors of the States will designate the person or persons who shall command the forces in each.
5th. The troops of the standing army who give in their adhesion to the present plan will, conformably to usage, the orders of the General of the highest rank who may follow their example.

Lagos, June 1, 1848. C. D. Jarauta, Commandant; Juan Ortiz, Colonel of Cavalry; J. M. M. Negrete, Commandant of Squadron; a Lieutenant, three Ensigns of Cavalry, and a Captain of Infantry.
Immediately after the news of the insurrection reached Queretaro, the prompt measures were adopted by the Government to crush it. Troops were forwarded toward Guanajuato, where the rebels had established themselves and Herrera published an address to the nation:

THE MONSTER SNAKE.—Excitement among the *Shoemen*!—The good ship Allen, Captain Williams, recently arrived at Salem, Mass., from the coast of Africa, having on board a living monster serpent of the Constrictor species, which verifies all the stories which we have read of their crushing and swallowing a horse for a single meal. It is much larger than any before taken, its length being thirty feet. Of course the arrival on our shores of such a monster set all of our showman into a wonderful fever. Van Amburgh, and June and Titus, despatched an agent for Salem via New Haven—one of the firm of Raymond & Waring proceeded by way of Worcester, and Barnum sent his major domo, Hitchcock, by the steamer Bay State. The Yankee proprietor of the snake, seeing such an excitement, and feeling that it will be difficult to run an opposition, has taken high ground—and a telegraphic despatch to Van Amburgh & Co., announces that he will take no less than \$11,000 for it, and in case of not finding a customer, he will turn "showman" and exhibit it himself. Their agent offered \$7,000 for it, but Mr. Hitchcock immediately bid \$500 more, and so the matter stands. Captain Williams positively avers that it took 126 negroes seven hours to secure this monster. They did it by means of a heavy rope net made for the purpose, and thrown over him while coiled up. What a serpent!—[N. Y. True Sun.

NOMINATIONS OF GENERALS.—The National Intelligence says the President has sent into the Senate the nominations of Generals Fillow and Cushing, for confirmation, as regulars.
GEN. CUSHING has resigned his commission in the Army.

AN ARREST TO DESERTERS.—CUTTING OFF MUSTACHES.—A general order (No. 25) from the Adjutant General is published with the President's Proclamation, dated July 6. It concludes as follows:

9. All deserters, enlisted for the period of the war, in confinement or under sentence of Courts Martial, will be dismissed the service the word "honorably" being erased from the face of the discharge.

10. The President directs it to be announced in "general orders" that deserters from the army at large may peaceably return to their homes without being subject to punishment or trial on account of such desertion. No reward or expenses will be allowed for apprehending any soldier who deserted prior to this order; nor will any deserter be allowed to enter the army.

11. "That hair to be short, or what is generally termed *cropped*," the whiskers not to extend below the lower tip of the ear, and a line thence with the curve of the mouth; mustaches will not be worn (except by cavalry regiments) by officers or men on any pretence whatever."—Army Regulations, page 215.

The non-observance of the above regulation (tolerated during the war with Mexico) is no longer permitted. It is enjoined upon all officers to observe and enforce the regulation. By order of the Secretary of War.

THE CONVICTS AT BERMUDA.—A correspondent of the St. John Morning News furnishes the following, relative to the Island of Bermuda, where the Patriot Mitchell now is:—"About 1000 soldiers are garrisoned at three or four points on the island. There are usually about 1400 convicts incarcerated in four hulks—three at the 'Dock Yard,' and the other, the 'Thames,' on board of which Mitchell has been placed, at 'St. George's.' These men, about one-half transported from five to seven years, for the crime of *poaching* are subject to the laborious employments, their usual occupation being building forts, drawing loads of stone like cart horses, under an intensively burning sun, with no vestige of tree or shrub for protection; other gangs are employed at work for many hours in the water cleaning our channels in diving bells, which soon puts a period to their miserable existence."

GENERAL TAYLOR ORDERED TO THE COMMAND OF THE WESTERN DIVISION U. S. ARMY.—Orders have been received at New Orleans, says the Picayune of the 30th ult., by which the command of the Western Division of the Army is assigned to Major General Taylor, and that of the First Department of the Division to Brevet Brig. Gen. Brooke. Gen. Taylor will make his headquarters at Baton Rouge, or such other point as he may select, while Gen. Brooke's headquarters will continue, as at present, at New Orleans.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.—According to account received from Moscow, the cholera is making dreadful progress. The number of cases on the 29th of May alone were 89; the number of deaths being 42. During the six previous days, 464 persons were attacked, of whom 205 died! This dreadful visitation is likewise very prevalent at Robinsk, Kalouza and Jaroslavl. It is, therefore, evidently travelling westward.

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Mary Bacon, aged one hundred and eighty years, died in Providence, R. I., on Monday afternoon last.

The Democratic candidates named for Governor, are Wm. Bigler, Morris Longstreth, Judge Eldred and Gen. Keim. On the part of the Whigs James Cooper, Wm. F. Johnston, and the Hon. Andrew Stewart. Gov. Shunk is extremely low. It was supposed he would go off in a state of pulmonary apoplexy.

COMMISSIONER IN THE COUNTY SEAT.

Mr. Editor:—I have heard it said that some objected to having a commissioner residing in the county seat. I confess that I was of the same opinion, for some time myself. But upon reflection and upon reasoning with a friend, I found that I was wrong. The business in the commissioners office has increased very much in the last ten years, and much of this business can often be done by one commissioner as well as by the board. If a matter of doubt arises, it can be postponed until the board meets. But in nine cases out of ten, it requires no such action. Now supposing the commissioner in town should have twenty or thirty more days than the others, is it not certain that the board will have to meet less frequently and would not the county save more days in this way than by having the whole board together more frequently. Now these are facts that must strike any one. Besides, if a man should have urgent business with the commissioners and should travel 15 or 20 miles to the office and then find no one there, he must either neglect his business and go home disappointed, or make another trip to bring the commissioner to town, which has been the case frequently. And why should persons having business in this office, not have the same facilities that is afforded by the Prothonotary, Register, Treasurer, &c. The Treasurer is not required by law to live at the county seat, yet the public convenience requires that he should do so, and none wish to make a change. The same reasons apply to the commissioners. Let us select a careful, honest and attentive man, and the county will rather gain than lose, and persons who come to have business done, that cannot be delayed, would have to ride ten or fifteen miles to hunt up a commissioner. Why should we break down the good old rule of our forefathers to accommodate a few show hunters.

SHAMOKIN.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mr. Editor:—I see that but little is said in regard to our next member of Assembly. This is, I presume, owing to the fact that the nomination will be conceded to Mr. FRICK, our late member, by general consent, and that there will be no opposition. Mr. Frick has served his constituents faithfully and impartially, and according to the old rule is entitled to another term. He was successful in defeating the bill to divide the county and attended to his duties generally in a faithful manner.

SHAMOKIN.
SUNBURY, July 6, 1848.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

As the time is approaching for the selection of good persons to fill the various offices at the coming election, for the county of Northumberland, myself and neighbors have come to the conclusion to offer the name of HENRY J. READER, as an individual they think most worthy to discharge the important duties belonging to the office of Sheriff. We therefore recommend to the consideration of the Democratic Electors of Northumberland County, HENRY J. READER of Delaware township, for that office. He understands the GERMAN well, and is a staunch Democrat, and is well qualified for the office. And in accordance with the usages of the democratic party, the other side of the river is entitled to the Sheriff. It has heretofore been customary that this office particular be given to the different sides of the river, alternately. We do hope that this rule will in future be adhered to. We in this section of the County, understanding the justice of the claims of the other side of the river, are fully determined to go in heart and hand for the nomination of HENRY J. READER, as an act of justice to the Forks. Henry J. Reader is well known as an honest and intelligent German and is just such a man as we ought to have in the office of Sheriff.

JACKSON.

MARRIED.
On the 25th ult., at Augusta, Noble county, Indiana, by the Rev. C. H. Blanchard, Wm. F. EXCHER, formerly of this place, to Mrs. JANE WHITE, of the former place.

LIST OF JURORS

OF Northumberland County, for August Term, A. D. 1848.

Grand Jurors.
Sunbury.—Martin Bucher.
Upper Augusta.—Charles Eckman.
Lower Augusta.—Henry Reitz.
Rush.—Bonham R. Kase, Thos. Vastine, David Faust.
Shamokin.—J. Leisenger, Gathel Brynne, Coal-John Trayer, Jacob Wagoner.
Jackson.—Gerald Otto, Abraham Fegely, John Millr.
Upper Mahanoy.—John Brown, Philip Moyer.
Little Mahanoy.—Samuel Troutman.
Lower Mahanoy.—Samuel Loos.
Delaware.—Geo. Dyer, Jacob Hoffman, Henry Lantz.
Chillisquaque.—Geo. Houpt, Wm. Berkhamer, Benjamin Troxel.
Milton.—Wm. Siner.

Traverse Jurors.
Sunbury.—H. Houpt, John Landau, John Randall, Peter Leisenger.
Lower Augusta.—Samuel Kneeger, David G. A. shell, John F. A. hold.
Upper Augusta.—Wm. Reed.
Rush.—Charles Folk, Alex. Campbell.
Shamokin.—G. F. Pender, Edward Koeler, John Evert, Ab. Auchmuty, Samuel Ent, Aaron Sobel, Abraham Leich.
Coal.—Stephen Eichenhart.
Jackson.—Michael Freon, Wm. Grab, Benjamin Treon, Wm. Kater, Wm. Strecker.
Upper Mahanoy.—Ed. Hair, Wm. Sherry.
Lower Mahanoy.—Daniel D. Nee.
Lewis.—Philip Rupp, Jr. Thos. Barr, Aaron B. Artoon, Michael Roder.
Turbut.—Robert Palmer.
Delaware.—Geo. Mack, David Watson, Jas. Osh, Andrew H. Watson, Philip Breader, Christian Gosh, Andr. W. Guffy.
Milton.—Lyon Wilson, Wm. C. Wilson.
Chillisquaque.—Lease Freckley, Thos. Ritter, John H. Meritt.
Northumberland.—Geo. Appleby, Daniel Marshall, John Leisenger.
Po'nt.—Augusta: Leaghou, Wm. Vankirk.